

Cecilia Chang was born in 1919 in Tienjing of Hopei Province, near Beijing. She began her literary career very early. Her essays and poems were published in various Chinese literary magazines and newspapers when she was in junior high school. In her second year of high school, she published her first book.

Cecilia Chang studied western languages at the Fu-Jen Catholic University in Beijing at the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war. After she graduated from the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, she studied history as a graduate student and became a seasoned editor for Fu-Jen Catholic University's literature journal. Because of the ongoing war, she moved to Chungking and worked as the editor of the Literary Edition at the Social Welfare Daily News of Chungking and the National Catholic Newspaper ("Yi-Shi Pao") at the age of 24. After WWII, she returned to Beijing to teach as an instructor at Fu-Jen Catholic University.

In 1949, she moved to Taiwan and taught as a professor of the English Department at Providence University in Taichung, Taiwan. In 1965, she began her tenure as professor of literature and translation at Fu-Jen Catholic University School of Literature. She continued to teach at Fu-Jen for 17 years.

Altogether, Cecilia Chang has written and published 82 books in Chinese, some of which have been translated into English, Korean, and French. Her works have been published and widely read in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Mainland China, Malaysia, and Singapore. Institutions and libraries throughout the world, including the Library of Congress and the Central Library of the Republic of China have collected her literary work. Students in China and Taiwan now read her prose and poetry in their textbooks and standard reading.

Throughout her life, Cecilia Chang received many honors and awards, among them, the prestigious Chung Shan Literary Award in 1968; the Distinguished Alumni Award from Taipei Catholic University; the China Literary Society Award; the National Sun Yat Sen Cultural Foundation Literature Award; the Women's Union Long Poetry Award; and the Lifelong Contributor in Literature Award from the Chinese Literary Society of Taipei on May 4, 2001.

Cecilia Chang came to the United States seven years ago to live in Southern California. She was married to the late Philip Yu and is survived by one son, Justin Yu of New York City, one daughter, Theresa Yeh of Los Angeles, and four grandchildren, Rosemary and Pauline Yu and Paul and David Yeh.

HONORING CALVARY CHILDREN'S HOME, COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Snyder Turner is an untiring servant to the needy children of Cobb County, Georgia. Rev. Turner's greatest accomplishment is that he has managed Calvary Children's Home since 1971. Rev. Turner has received numerous

awards and widespread recognition for his work with children. His commitment to providing a haven for disadvantaged children makes him an invaluable asset to Cobb County and surrounding communities.

Calvary Children's Home provides long-term care for abused, abandoned, and underprivileged children. The home has operated in Cobb County since 1966, and has continually expanded its ability to care for even more children. In 1997, Calvary moved to a new location in Powder Springs. This new facility allows the Home to care for 20 to 30 children at one time. Calvary Children's Home provides care to children for as long as they need it; there is no age at which care must stop.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of Rev. Turner's leadership at Calvary Children's Home. I would like to extend to Rev. Turner my admiration for his work with the children of Cobb County. I hope Rev. Turner's work and dedication to his community continues for many years to come.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT: RIGHT TO LIFE ACT

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that, if passed, will once and for all protect our unborn children from harm. Over 1.3 million abortions are performed in the United States each year and over 38 million have been performed since abortion was legalized in 1973. This is a national tragedy. It is the duty of all Americans to protect our children—born and unborn. This bill, the Right to Life Act, would provide blanket protection to all unborn children from the moment of conception.

In 1973, the United States Supreme Court, in the landmark case of *Roe v. Wade*, refused to determine when human life begins and therefore found nothing to indicate that the unborn are persons protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. In the decision, however, the Court did concede that, "If the suggestion of personhood is established, the appellants' case, of course, collapses, for the fetus' right to life would be guaranteed specifically by the Amendment." Considering Congress has the constitutional authority to uphold the Fourteenth Amendment, coupled by the fact that the Court admitted that if personhood were to be established, the unborn would be protected, it can be concluded that we have the authority to determine when life begins.

The Right to Life Act does what the Supreme Court refused to do in *Roe v. Wade* and recognizes the personhood of the unborn for the purpose of enforcing four important provisions in the Constitution: (1) Sec. 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting states from depriving any person of life; (2) Sec. 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment providing Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provision of this amendment; (3) the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, which concurrently prohibits the federal government from depriving any person of life; and

(4) Article 1, Section 8, giving Congress the power to make laws necessary and proper to enforce all powers in the Constitution.

This legislation will protect millions of future children by prohibiting any state or federal law that denies the personhood of the unborn, thereby effectively overturning *Roe v. Wade*.

We have had some recent successes in protecting our preborn including the passage of the Unborn Victims of Violence Act and the Human Cloning Prohibition Act, as well as the introduction of the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act. These bills recognize the unborn child as a human and provide protection to the fetus. Because I firmly believe that life begins at conception and that the preborn child deserves all the rights and protections afforded an American citizen, I support these pieces of legislation. The Right to Life Act will finally put our unborn children on the same legal footing as all other persons. I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this important effort.

THE GREATEST SHOWMAN ON EARTH

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 2001

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, "Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls of all ages, welcome to the greatest show on earth! The Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus is proud to present Gunther Gebel-Williams."

These words were spoken all across the world for the past quarter of a century reaching the ears of an estimated 200 million people, introducing the greatest animal trainer that has ever lived. Gunther Gebel-Williams has recently passed away, but his memory will live on in the minds of the millions of men, women and children that came to see this amazing man and his dangerous performances. There were 1,500 people that attended his funeral to pay their respects in his adopted home town of Venice.

Gunther Gebel-Williams began his career at the age of 12 in WWII Germany and he later joined the Barnum and Bailey Circus in 1968 only to make his first American debut on Jan. 6, 1969. From that first debut in 1969 until his last in 1989 he never missed a show, totaling 12,000 consecutive performances. Kenneth Feld memorialized Gunther Gebel-Williams by saying "He was unlike any performer anywhere. When he entered the circus arena, whether carrying a Roman Post on galloping horses or atop an elephant, every eye was always on him until he left the floor." When Gunther Gebel-Williams was not performing he would often put on a pair of his old boots and help to sweep the floor.

He loved and cared for the animals like a father. At Gunther's funeral Dr. Richard Houch a retired veterinarian, told the audience of his devotion to animals stating, "He would watch baby tigers and leopards playing to figure out what they could do best in the act. He knew the personality, disposition and idiosyncrasies of every animal." He was an amazing man who was not only loved by the animals but